

# Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People ! YANKEE GO HOME !

## VIETNAM COURIER

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### BALANCE-SHEET OF L.A.F. ATTACK ON DA NANG AIRBASE

(JULY 15, 1967) :

## 87 U.S. AIRCRAFT DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 400 G.I.s PUT OUT OF ACTION

GPX has recently given the figures of the enemy losses and casualties in the L.A.F. artillery attack on the U.S. big airbase in Da Nang. It has also announced that 75 of the planes destroyed or damaged were jet fighters. The L.A.F. blew up two depots of rockets and 200kg and 300kg bombs, burnt one million litres of petrol, 200 military vehicles including nearly 20 tanks and M.113 armoured troops carriers, 400 American soldiers, mostly pilots and technicians, were killed or wounded.

(Continued page 7)

## THERE WOULD BE NO "SANCTUARY" FOR THE U.S. AGGRESSORS IN SOUTH VIET NAM

**D**A NANG is a complex military base of the biggest kind in South Viet Nam. Although the 40,000 U.S. marines in the base are not all assigned to its defence, most of them were pinned down by this duty. Moreover there is a thick defence line with such modern security devices as "magic" radar and Hawk missiles. This had incited the Americans to boast that any attack against Da Nang would be fought off, and would spell the doom of the guerrillas.

Nevertheless, on the night of July 14, the base was pounded by the Liberation troops: 400 G.I.s were killed and wounded, 87 aircraft including 75 jets, and 200 military vehicles destroyed and one set ablaze. Thus, since July 1, 1965 Da Nang had been stormed 7 times, 2,700 Yankees had been knocked out, 448 aircraft and nearly 500 military lorries destroyed. This does not include the strike at the U.S. missile ground on Hill 327 on the night of May 14, 1967 which destroyed 12 ground-to-air missiles and 36 missile launching pads as well as fuel depot.

The 7th attack was clearly one of the finest and biggest successes of the Liberation fighters.

This highly effective 30 minutes' strike is proof that the L.A.F. has rapidly grown up and mastered

an ingenious fighting method. Said Marcel Gimont in *La Tribune des Nations* on July 21, 1967: "What happened in Da Nang was not something of a rare occurrence, still less of a piece of luck". A review of the L.A.F. raids on the enemy bases since the end of the 1966-1967 dry season gives us further evidence. In 6 attacks against the airfields of Tra Noc (May 8) Bien Hoa and Phuoc Vinh (May 11), Vinh Long (May 22 and June 10), Dai Tieng (June 23), the Liberation fighters wiped out more than 1,000 enemy troops, destroyed and heavily damaged 305 aircraft. In the raids on the airfield of Tan Son Nhut (May 3), Phan Rang (May 6), Thanh Son (July 9) and other enemy bases at Quy Nhon (May 10), Bong Son (June 6), Bai Xep (June 26), Go Ho, Quang Ngai (June 23), Nha Tho Doc, Binh Dinh (July 6), nearly 2,200 G.I.s were wiped out, over 50 aircraft destroyed, 12 million litres of petrol and many ammunition depots set ablaze or blown up.

Moreover, there have been other great engagements in which the L.A.F. put out of action more than 600 enemy troops, destroyed 210 military vehicles, blew up 2,000 cubic metres of ammunition at the base of U.S. Infantry Division 4 at Pleiku (June 10), knocked down 700 Yankees, 70 tanks and armoured cars at the base of U.S. Infantry Division 9 at Ba Ria (June 18) wiped out one battalion and one company of G.I.s at the Bong Son point d'appui, Quang Nam province (July 3). Recently, the airfield of Phuoc Vinh (July 26), Lai Khe, Phu Loi (July 31) and the U.S. base and oil storage at Nha Se (August 2) were again attacked. This does not include the shellings of Cao Tran, Doc Mieu, Dong Ha, Gao Linh, Cam Lo in Quang Tri province which put out of action thousands of U.S. marines, destroyed scores of cannons, set afire tens of petrol storages and ammunition depots last July.

If in the past, the L.A.F. has struck fear into the enemy's heart by overwhelming Quang Tri town for hours on end and annihilating Ba Ha and Lai Vang posts at the same time (April 3, 1967) or storming Hue city, wiping out 800 of the enemy (May 26), the 7th attack on Da Nang (July 14) testified that no base big or small could escape punishment from the South Viet Nam Liberation troops. The American setback in Da Nang supplies further proof of their morose and inevitable failure in their war of aggression against South Viet Nam, and constitute a bitter slap in the face of the U.S. politicians and strategists who are always bragging of military progress.

### LATEST NEWS

## AUGUST 11 AND 12: NEW U.S. RAIDS ON HANOI NINE U.S. FIGHTER-BOMBERS DOWNED

bringing the total number of U.S. planes lost  
in North Viet Nam to 2,170

(details on page 8)

# THE VIETNAM GENOCIDE

U.S. war crimes in Viet Nam are possessed of a character of genocide in every respect. U.S. aims and methods assume many forms and are linked together.

## SYSTEMATIC USE OF PHOSPHORUS FUZZED INCENDIARY BOMBS

SINCE the beginning of 1967, the U.S. imperialists have been making systematic use of phosphorous bombs and shells which are of many types: cluster containing 60 bomb units; phosphorous shells (the one we saw was a 100mm shell). As is known, when a person got wounded by phosphorous fragments which cause serious burns on the body, horrible lasting pains may be felt a long time. Phosphorous, like pills, poultry, and fish, in the air, it causes big fires, burns crops and forests.

During its journey, the south bound group witnessed 10 forests and 5 hamlets set afire by phosphorous bombs. One typical destruction of village by phosphorous and other bombs, with a character of genocide, was that of Due Ninh village in Quang Binh district, Quang Binh province, on August 12, 1967. In 1965, it has been subjected to 130 attacks: particularly 63 air raids in which ordinary bombs, rockets, steel-fish, in the air, it causes big fires, burns crops and forests.

On January 18, 1967, they again sprayed toxic chemicals on Vinh Long and Vinh Son. As a result, a whole strip of 6 kilometers in length and 2 kilometers in width was destroyed; 30 ha of cassava-roots and 8 ha of rice and other plants were destroyed. In addition, 200 people were poisoned, felt giddy, vomited, got headache, coughed, etc.

## MASSIVE USE OF TOXIC CHEMICALS IN VINH LINH AREA

On March 15, 1967, they sprayed toxic chemicals on Vinh Son, Vinh Giang, Vinh Lam, Vinh Thuy and Vinh Thanh villages in the northern bank of the Hai River suffered losses. On June 27 and August 26, 1967, they sprayed toxic chemicals on Hung Luu hamlet in the western part of Vinh Son area. Hundreds of hectares were destroyed. In addition, jack-fruit trees, pumpkins etc. were destroyed. In the square kilometers suffered indirect damage.

By examining the effects on vegetation, chemicals sprayed are found to be 2,4 D and 2,4,5 T. (The U.S. Government has openly admitted their use in South Viet Nam). The U.S. imperialists claim that these chemicals are only "weed killers" but chemicals became toxic when used in great dose. This is only common knowledge.

## THE GENOCIDAL ACTS OF THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS CANNOT SUBDUDE THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

In their aggression against Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists have not succeeded in their dark scheme to intimidate the Vietnamese people. The Vietnamese people have determined to achieve national reunification and independence.

During the visit and investigation of the commission for the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, it learnt that the U.S. imperialists have overcome numerous difficulties and devised many clever methods to intensify their determination to achieve national reunification and independence.

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# THE VIETNAM GENOCIDE

By the U.S. imperialists, the Vietnamese people will be coming to the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements which recognized the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Viet Nam. Since July 1954, the Vietnamese people have had to wage an heroic struggle against Washington's intervention and scheme of aggression. At present, the South Viet Nam population put up a second resistance against the U.S. expeditionary troops, the U.S. mercenaries and satellites, and have won important successes, while North Viet Nam has defeated the war of destruction of the U.S.

## ACT OF GENOCIDE BY U.S. IMPERIALISTS

THE group arrived in Vinh Linh area early on the morning of July 14. The day before, the U.S. imperialists carried out carpet bombing by 27 B-52s on Vinh Son, Vinh Thuy and Vinh Thanh villages in the demilitarized zone (Northern part) in Vinh Linh area. The bombed area was 6 kilometers long and 1.5-2 kilometers wide, the bombs fell at about 30 metres apart from one another. All houses, orchards and rice fields in the area were destroyed. This genocidal bombing is a barbarous method applied by the U.S. imperialists to the Vietnamese people.

By combining different methods and in a systematic way, the U.S. imperialists are attempting massive destruction of the territory, crops and property. The U.S. imperialists are also applying the same method to the territory under its control. On December 20, 1962, President Monroe unequivocally stated the idea that the American continent should be "kept free of the influence of the Soviet Union." After the departure of the Spanish, become the preserves of Yankee capitalists. A year later, U.S. forces landed in Puerto Rico. In 1895, a U.S. fleet blockaded the Argentine coast. In 1897, the U.S. government supported a movement for the "autonomy" of Texas, which belonged to Mexico. In 1897, war was declared on the latter, and the former duly annexed to the U.S. In 1898, a new war was waged against Mexico and more territory was annexed: in all two million square kilometres, one half of Mexico's territory.

Innumerable were the incidents, direct or indirect interventions, which in the 19th and early 20th centuries ended with the imposing on various countries of Latin America a whole series of unequal treaties, allegiance to the United States, and with it Yankee domination. By taking the place of old powers, the United States, America, young Yankee imperialism gradually worked out its own formula for colonialism. Soon, its appetites were let loose beyond the boundaries of the American continent.

## THE VIETNAM GENOCIDE

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# Escalation in a Stalemate

FINALLY, on August 3, 1967, President Johnson decided to dispatch from 45,000 to 50,000 more U.S. troops to South Viet Nam to beef up the U.S. Expeditionary forces there to 550,000 by June 30, 1968. Parallel with this troop increase, the White House proposed that troop expenditures be increased by another 4 billion dollars, raising the total U.S. military budget to 79.5 billion dollars, or approximately the highest U.S. military budget during the war. With this budget deficit is likely to reach 22 billion dollars. To cope with this situation, the U.S. President was compelled to ask for a surcharge of 10 percent on income taxes, or a percent more than previously scheduled, a stop in the reduction of some kinds of taxes as promised earlier and a "rigid control" over appropriations which are usually meant for the "Great Society" programme.

At a moment when pessimism and frustration are the prevailing mood in the States because of increasingly heavy U.S. casualties in Viet Nam war, when U.S. rulers are at loggerheads with the Congress over the White House and the Pentagon's Viet Nam policy, when the American people more and more resent the government's home and foreign policy, especially since the struggle of Afro-Americans is gaining momentum, this presidential decision shows that Johnson is continuing a critical situation never known before.

War escalation, intensification of the expansion remains the choice of the leading war makers in Washington. The more setbacks they sustain and the greater the stalemate, the higher they raise the stakes. The Pentagon will have to collect troops from units of the Army, thus thinning out the defence forces in the theatre at a time when the grim violence of the struggle of the Afro-American is spreading rapidly and other developments may occur outside the U.S. A large number of people, but will an additional programme.

## DESTRUCTION OF URBAN CENTRES AND SUBURBS

THE above mentioned U.S. "new method" of genocide started on day and night together with the "classical method" of massive use of conventional weapons. We now cite some cases of our investigation.

Ho Xa township, Vinh Linh area, had 5,830 inhabitants and a surface of 3.4 sq. kilometres.

The U.S. imperialists started attacking this township on February 8, 1965. Ho Xa has been attacked 144 times with 22,459 explosive bombs, 6,232 steel pellet bombs, 6,232 rockets, 68 napalm bombs. The group visited this area a whole township reduced to rubble. The Japanese scientists who know about the destruction by American atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, can unequivocally declare that the devastation in Ho Xa resembles that of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

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THE implication that life in North Viet Nam has become well nigh undendurable may be the most tragic illusion of the war.

Although North Viet Nam is sustaining a heavier concentration of bombing than has ever before been inflicted on a small country, there is no indication that the administrative structure of the

Excepting Hanoi and Haiphong, there is no longer any city life in North Viet Nam and yet the population of North Viet Nam has succeeded in carrying on the essential activities of the country.

Most of the city populations already had moved away before the bombers came. That is one reason why, in

## HANOI NORTH VIET NAM

FELIX GREENE

nation is flourishing or that the people's morale is cracking.

As Harrison Salisbury of the *New York Times* and other reporters have pointed out, it would be altogether wrong to suggest that life in North Viet Nam to day is grim. It is not. The spirit of the people is high. One hears a great deal of laughter. Food distribution and other essential administrative functions of government have been successfully maintained. The people wherever appear in good health.

... The physical destruction caused by U.S. raids has been very severe. I was not prepared for the vast devastation which I found since my last visit 15 months ago.

The names of the cities of North Viet Nam (apart from Hanoi and Haiphong) are unfamiliar to most Americans. Nam Dinh, Phu Ly, Vinh, Ninh Binh, Thanh Hoa, Phat Diem—these are the names of some of the largest and most important towns after Hanoi and Haiphong. Each of these cities has been bombed so heavily that as cities they have virtually ceased to exist. Phu Ly, to take one example, is—or was—a town about 35 miles south of Hanoi with a former population of between 8,000 and 10,000. To walk through it to day is to walk through a ghost town of broken walls and rubble.

During an afternoon's tramp through its ruins, I saw no sign of life. I could not find one building of any kind that was still habitable except for half a dozen mud huts that were still standing but unoccupied, somewhat beyond the northern fringes.

Everything else was a shambles. The single railroad track that runs through the town had been repaired but it was only with difficulty that I could make out where along the line the railroad station must have been. Standing there at dusk, I watched a lone freight train steam heavily up from the south. As it passed the remnants of this shattered town the locomotive gave a long and mournful whistle. But the train did not stop. There was nothing any longer here to stop for.

spite of the enormous tonnage of bombs being dropped, casualties are relatively light. The people, although at attack from the air, simply moved away from the cities to the tens of thousands of villages and hamlets that are scattered everywhere over North Viet Nam. They took their schools and hospitals and small workshops with them, housing them in huts of bamboo and rush which can be built very quickly.

To a technically advanced and complex Western society that is a wholesale abandonment and the destruction of its cities could be tantamount to the destruction of the nation itself. But North Viet Nam is not a technically advanced nation. Its national existence does not depend on its cities or any significant industrial base. Ninety-five per cent of the population are peasants or farmers.

The war in some respects has had a liberating effect. Old restrictive customs have, through sheer necessity, been broken. For example, young women who formerly never involved themselves in basic beyond their home activities are now trained into doctors and nurses, have joined the militia or the volunteer youth brigade. Night schools, often held under very difficult circumstances, are being attended by more people than ever before, and many of those who, as adults, get no education they missed as children, are women.

Husking machines turned out by regional industry to serve agricultural co-operatives.

One Main Guarantee of Our Victories:

## THE ECONOMIC STABILITY OF THE D.R.V.N.

"WHEN I was young, I lived through the successive crises that led to the Second World War, and I remember that they were marked each time in domestic life by a sudden rise in prices and the scarcity of sugar, soap and oil, which housewives' lack of foresight and hoarders' avidity periodically turned into strategic commodities. I have seen no such things in Hanoi. In this wartime rationing in order to build socialism in spite of the economic blockade, there is neither speculation nor hoarding. Supplies continue to be what they were for us Spartan people: sufficient. Rice, grown in the Red River delta, that is in the surrounding countryside, vegetables coming from the neighboring suburban regions and small portions of meat and fish, are normally supplied to the population at the same price. As formerly, life remains hard, but it has not lost what the new regime has brought about: stability for tomorrow."

Thus writes the French journalist Michel Vincent, who spent two years in North Viet Nam. Isn't that strange? One may ask. How can a country which is at war ensure normal and sufficient supplies to its people? It keeps prices stable, prevents speculation and hoarding?

During the last decade (1954-1964) in spite of the big requirements of socialist building, particular attention

was paid to the gradual improvement of the people's living standards. Substantial results have been obtained in this field. Disastrous famines, even yearly chronic food shortages, have been definitely vanquished. Each Vietnamese has seen his age-old dream come true: "to eat his fill." While needs have increased, substantial improvements have been brought about. During the past few years, individual consumption has markedly increased: compared with 1955, the consumption of rice went up 130.5% in 1964, salt 117.0%, fish 262.9%, meat 138.5%, sugar and molasses 191.3%, cigarettes 166.7%, fabrics 125.9%, mosquito nets 563.7%, soap 330%, paper 254.0%, kerosene 428.0%.

### MAINTAINING LIVING STANDARD

FOR the last two years, in the face of the U.S. air war of destruction, North Viet Nam has had to make heavy expenditures and overcome multiple difficulties, and the population has suffered more privations than in times of peace. However, the results recorded during the last ten years of socialist building, the efforts made by the State and the help granted by the socialist countries have ensured normal supplies to the people. Vital needs are satisfied: food, fabrics, medicines, etc. Individual ratios

of necessities are maintained. The combat forces (army, militia, young volunteers, etc.) are given priority and get sufficient supplies even in the regions which are the most exposed to enemy raids. Workers performing heavy duties in industry, transport and communications, capital and technical personnel, etc., benefit from advantages required by their trade. The labor force is given children, old folk and sick people. To factory workers and personnel, cadres and State employees, city dwellers, normal food supplies are ensured; ration tickets are regularly met; articles of daily use, such as soap, are supplied according to the inventories of State Trade services and in limited quantities, but at stable prices. Social benefits concerning material and cultural life are ensured and even improved in some cases. The ment now in China for a friendly visit and for negotiations on economic aid.

The Chinese leader paid a warm tribute to the great success recorded by the people and army of both North and South Viet Nam and stressed that China determinedly and wholeheartedly stands in solidarity with the people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists till complete victory.

Great attention is accorded to the improvement of the peasants' standard of living. For regions having suffered losses due to weather hazards or enemy destruction, the State not only reduces the obligatory deliveries but also supplies the peasants with food at fixed prices. Material incentives are granted to family economy: the peasants can buy industrial goods at

(Continued page 6)

## HERE AND THERE IN THE D.R.V.N.

DESPIITE continual U.S. air raids, the economic and cultural branches in Haiphong made big strides forward in the first half of 1967. An increase above 1966 is recorded from 10.9 to 28 percent in engineering material production, from 1.1 to 28 percent in the production of chemical products, rubber and timber and

in farm product processing industry of 31 per cent in the production of goods to serve agriculture, and from 4 to 8 per cent in communications. In the agricultural sector, the average per hectare yield of winter-spring rice was 2.4 to 3 tons—the highest ever output—in hundreds of cooperatives.

NEARLY 1,000 technical workers in engineering, electricity, mining and food processing have been trained by the regional schools in the mountainous province of Hoa Binh. Nearly half of these workers are minority people. There are now in the whole province scores of engineering workshops with a large number of workers, which makes it possible for the region to provide itself with many industrial goods and services formerly supplied by the plains.

The tractor brigade in Vinh Linh area, close to the provincial demarcation line, is not overfurnished by 40 per cent in its plan for helping the agricultural co-ops during the recent Winter-Spring

(Continued page 6)

## THE WHOLE WORLD SUPPORTS US

HANOI TRIBUNE

PRESIDENT A. MASSAMBA DEBAT: VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S VICTORY OVER U.S. IMPERIALISM IS A GREAT HELP AND ENCOURAGEMENT TO CONGOLESE REVOLUTION

IN a talk with the head of the South Viet Nam Liberation Youth delegation to the 2nd Congress of the Revolutionary Youth Movement of Congo (B) from July 19 to July 26, 1967, President A. Massamba Debat reinforced the militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Congolese peoples. He said: "The Vietnamese people's victory over the U.S. imperialists is a great help for the revolution in the Congo and at the same time an encouragement to the fight of the African peoples against imperialism, the old and neo-colonialism, as well as their reactionary henchmen."

A. Nounzalez, Premier of the Congo (B) also said on this occasion: "U.S. imperialism is our common enemy. It threatens our daily and our independence. We have to be side by side in the fight against it everywhere on the earth where there is U.S. aggression."

### PREMIER CHOU EN LAI HAD TALKS WITH VICE PREMIER LE THANH NGH

PREMIER Chou En Lai on July 31, 1967, received and held talks with Le Thanh Nghi, Vice Premier and Head of the economic delegation of the D.R.V.N. The ment now in China for a friendly visit and for negotiations on economic aid.

The Chinese leader paid a warm tribute to the great success recorded by the people and army of both North and South Viet Nam and stressed that China determinedly and wholeheartedly stands in solidarity with the people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists till complete victory.

### A.P. KIRILENKO RECEIVES VIET NAM - SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

ON August 1, 1967, A.P. Kirilenko, Central Committee Political Bureau Member and Acting First Deputy General of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R., received the Viet Nam Soviet Friendship delegation then visiting the Soviet Union.

He energetically condemned the U.S. imperialists' aggression against the D.R.V.N.

and gave assurances that the Soviet Government would fully carry out its internationalist obligation, help the Vietnamese people and support their just struggle to recover independence and freedom.

U.A.R.

IN Cairo, the Peace Council and mass organizations in the Arab Socialist Union of the U.A.R. solemnly organized a ceremony to hand a quantity of medicines and textiles for the people of both North and South Viet Nam.

Addressing the audience, Khaled Maheldin, Chairman of the U.A.R. Peace Council, Delegate of the Arab Socialist Union, warmly praised the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people and regarded it as a bright example for all nations who are fighting for their independence and freedom. He pointed out: "The people of the U.A.R. resolutely support the just fight of the Vietnamese people and are confident that the Vietnamese people will certainly win final and total victory."

### AUSTRALIA

REPORTS from Adelaide said that the movement to support the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation by the students in Melbourne was surging up in Australian universities.

Students of Adelaide and Canberra Universities also took part in this movement.

Many meetings and gatherings were organized in Sydney, Brisbane and many other cities of Australia in support of Viet Nam.

### NEW ZEALAND

ACCORDING to reports from Wellington, capital of New Zealand, the Wellington Trade Union Council on July 27 called on the workers to oppose the planned manufacture of "defoliants" by Alton Watkinson's company for the U.S. use in its war of aggression in Viet Nam.

The paper Viet Nam, organ of the New Zealand Viet Nam Friendship Committee and Nelson-Johnson, Chairman of the forests and birds defending league of New Zealand, also condemned this production.

## SOLIDARITY WITH JAPANESE PEOPLE FIGHTING AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM

THE Viet Nam Asian-African Solidarity Committee, the Viet Nam Japan Friendship Association, the Viet Nam Peace Committee and the Viet Nam Federation of Trade Unions held on August 4 in Hanoi a meeting to welcome the International Day of Solidarity with the Japanese People.

Hoshino Tsutomu, a Central Committee member of the Japanese Communist Party, now visiting Viet Nam, attended the meeting.

Nguyen Thanh Le, Secretary General of the Viet Nam Japan Friendship Association, condemned the U.S. imperialists' dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, occupation of Okinawa and Ogasawara islands, maintaining of over 200 military bases in Japan.

## PROTEST AGAINST THE INDONESIAN AUTHORITIES' PERSECUTION OF INDONESIAN PATRIOTS AND DEMOCRATS

THE Viet Nam Asian-African Solidarity Committee on August 3 issued a statement protesting against the persecution of Indonesian patriots and democrats by the Indonesian authorities. The statement stressed: "According to reports from Indonesia, the authorities in Indonesia have used to persecute five Indonesian patriots among them Njoto, a leading member of the Indonesian communist Party, and Lieutenant Colonel Untung."

This is a continuation of persecution of the Indonesian

patriots and democrats carried out by the Indonesian reactionary forces since October 1965. Over nearly two years, hundreds of thousands of Indonesian patriots and democrats have been killed or tortured in various jails. We demand that the Indonesian authorities cancel immediately the sentences, release the persecuted patriots and democrats and end their brutal persecution and oppression."

## NATIONAL LIBERATION CAUSE IN GUINEA AND CAPE VERDE WILL TRIUMPH

THE Permanent Secretariat of the Asian-African-Latin American Peoples Solidarity Organisation has decided to make August 3 the year the 6th anniversary of the armed struggle of the people in (Portuguese) Guinea and Cape Verde.

The Vietnamese people are bound to the people in (Portuguese) Guinea and Cape Verde in the common struggle against the imperialists headed by the U.S. On Viet Nam Day against U.S. imperialism in March last year the Political Bureau of the Guinea and Cape Verde Independence Party sent a message to the Vietnamese people praising the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and voicing full sympathy and support of the (Portuguese) Guinea and Cape Verde people for the just struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The Vietnamese people feel sincerely thankful for this expression of their solidarity with the Guinea and Cape Verde people and their support for their just struggle, and are convinced that the national liberation movement in these countries will certainly win glorious victory.

## News from LAOS

In A Month, 302 Enemy Troops Wiped Out, 12 Aircraft and 14 Motor Boats Sunk by Luang Prabang People and Army

PAKET Lao Radio reported that from June 30 to July 25, 1967 the Luang Prabang army and the Lao People's Revolutionary Army fought 28 battles, including an attack on Nam Bo commanding post and another on Luang Prabang airfield in the night of July 15.

According to incomplete figures, 302 enemy troops were wiped out including 223 killed, 76 wounded, 3 enemy troops captured and talked into surrender, a great quantity of military equipment seized and 14 motor boats sunk.

The Luang Prabang army and people also fought off 2 nibbling attacks of the enemy on Nam Thum and Huoi Lo, and forced them out of Nam Nga and Moc Chang.

In close coordination with the main forces and regional troops, from July 17 to July 26, 1967, the guerrillas of Xiang Khong, Sam Neua, Luang Prabang and Houa Khong provinces ambushed enemy raids, wiping out 49 soldiers and seizing a quantity of weapons and ammunition.

## News from CAMBODIA

Many Attacks of the U.S. Aggressors and Their Henchmen Repelled

ACCORDING to Cambodian News Agency (AKP), in the night of July 27, 1967, a group of U.S. aggressors and Saigon puppet troops infiltrated the territory of Cambodia at Thom Thaur Sar village (1 km from Cambodian frontier) and opened fire. The Cambodian border defending army, police and militiamen beat them off, killed 2 aggressors in paratrooper uniforms, seized 1 machine gun, 1 tommy gun, 2 carbines and a great quantity of munitions.

Earlier, on July 15, 1967, the U.S. and puppet troops in South Viet Nam had attacked a Cambodian post in Kompong-Cham province, killing 2 Cambodian soldiers.

The Cambodian army heroically fought back the aggressors and captured a puppet soldier.

AKP also said that the Yankees and their henchmen in South Viet Nam had many times violated the territory and coastal areas of Cambodia in Kampong, Kompong-Cham, Preaek Vieng, Svay-Nieng on July 6, 10, 13, and 17.

On their part, on 9 occasions (from June 17 to 29, 1967) the U.S. henchmen in Thailand also sent troops, aircraft and war vessels to attack the Cambodian posts of Cham-Yeam, Sinkh Sack in Koh Kong province. They were fought back.



## NEW WAR ATTACKS ON THE CENTRE OF HANOI

ON August 11 and 12, 1967, U.S. aircraft attacked in many waves the centre of Hanoi and many localities in the suburbs, causing losses in lives and property to the civilian population. According to preliminary reports, Hanoi saw 1000 bombs and batteries downed 9 planes.

These air attacks which took place at McNamara's inspection trip to South Viet Nam, after Taylor and Clifford's tour of satellite countries and after the U.S. had decided to reinforce U.S. effectiveness in South Viet Nam by 45,000 men and

pour more money into the war, have shown that the U.S. Government obdurately pursues its escalation policy and expands its war of aggression. They lay bare before public opinion attack will for a peaceful solution to the Viet Nam problem reiterated by Johnson and the U.S. public opinion now standing more powerfully against the U.S. war in Viet Nam.

By stepping up the war, the U.S. imperialists hope to rid themselves of their enemies in Viet Nam. But their act will lead them to more dangerous consequences and more serious defeats.

## Here and There in the D.R.V.N.

(Continued from page 4)

cultivation, but also completed 90 per cent above ploughing autumn for the Summer-Autumn cultivation.

THE highlanders in Lai Chau (a province where five million people live) (nationalities) have so far completed the planting of summer-autumn rice and intercropped ricefield acreage by 11.5 per cent compared with the 1966 summer-autumn cultivation. The expansion of the area under rice is a new change in Lai Chau highland, stabilizing the people's life and cultivation and improving the living conditions of the mountain dwellers.

### CULTURAL AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

THE Council of Ministers of the D.R.V.N. has recently took the decision to promote cultural and art work against the aggressors, for national salvation. The decision states that the objective of this work is to contribute to education and foster the Party members, army men and other people with revolutionary horizon, the determination to fight and defeat the enemy and the spirit of revolutionary offensives to help in technical revolution, popularize among the masses science and technology, peace and war national defence, the advanced experiences in production and fighting, to actively contribute to the building of a new life, instilling into the people the love of culture and science, and organizing a sound and healthy spiritual life.

THE conference to review the biological campaign over the past year was held in Hanoi. It had carried out researches over 300 themes on biological campaign of the Vietnamese people of different ages, professions, living in regions of different climates.

At present, in Cam Binh

village Cam Xuyen district Ha Tinh province, 58 inhabitants out of 100 of this village regularly attend 40 elementary education classes, among whom 212 are primary school students and 130 senior secondary classes. The 10-year-plan (1967-1968) of compulsory education was completed one year ahead of time.

THE Central Committee for the Welfare of Mothers and Children recently met in Hanoi to review its work in the first half of this year. Over the recent past, conferences on the work to ensure welfare of women and children have been held in all provinces of North Viet Nam. Premier Pham Van Dong, President of the central Committee for the Welfare of Mothers and Children, reminded the authorities at all levels to lead well this work, which is not only a responsibility for it, and rely on the masses to promote a step further. Before the 1945 August Revolution, there were only 17 inhabitants knowing how to read and write.

## U.S. Neo-Colonialism At Work

(Continued from page 3)

history and methods of Yankee neo-colonialism. In 1946 American agents tried to conduct Vietnamese movements organization; then from 1950 to 1954, the U.S. was an accomplice of French colonialism in its efforts to crush the Vietnamese national movement. After 1954, it ousted its French colonialism and remained the only master in South Viet Nam, having found a cauldron in the former mandarin class in the Diem-Economic aid, military aid; Yankee advisers in all fields, from

(Continued from page 4)

stable prices in proportion to the quantity of agricultural products they had to register the distribution of food within the co-ops; those having relatively more rice, sweet potatoes, maize, ... all part of them to those not having enough. Families of victims of American, raids war invalids and those who have fallen in the field of honour, and also households of disabled war veterans, from particular solicitude on the part of the people and the State, they received more rice and given advantages not accorded to other peasants.

During the two years 1965-1966, in spite of the intensification of the war, the standard of living of the people of all walks of life has remained what it was, although difficulties and privations have been unavoidable. These results are due to the fact that they are inseparable not only from the successes achieved since 1955 in all fields, that of economic building in particular, but also from successful resistance to the American, Chinese people in production and combat since 1965. They are also inseparable from the help accorded by the socialist countries, an important and disinterested aid, both moral and material.

### GROWTH OF PRODUCTION AND TRADE

The needs of the North Vietnamese people are still modest. Their diet is essentially based on rice, although intensification of agricultural production thus plays a decisive role in ensuring food supplies. Substantial results have been achieved since 1955 in agriculture. Agricultural co-operation, begun in 1955, is in full progress. At the end of 1966, 94% of peasant households had joined the farming co-ops, extending which were of the higher-level type and comprised 85% of the total number of peasant households. Each co-op has on an average over 10 hectares of cultivable land. Most co-ops comprise more than 100 households apiece. Their accumulation funds increased by 22% in 1966 compared with 1965 and their income increased by 25%. The drive for intensive cultivation is getting stronger with each day. In 1966, 15 districts, more than 100 communes and 100 provinces obtained the target

## THE ECONOMIC STABILITY...

yield of "5 tons of rice per hectare per year"; 60 co-ops obtained 6 tons per hectare and 4 co-ops at many as 7 tons. Areas under dry crops (maize) 1.2% in 1966 and 1967. Those grown with vegetables went up 15.2% also. In 1966, the number of pigs raised reached record level: an increase of 6.2% in the field of water conservancy, 80% of the area under rice is irrigated and 30% of the ricefields reaped using what is possible to carry out rational irrigation according to the needs of the crops. Over 3,000 co-ops have been equipped with small mechanical workshops for agricultural, threshing and husking machines, mechanical pumps, etc.) The problem of labour and investment has solved in the main and labour productivity gradually improved.

Essential industrial commodities used in daily life are almost exclusively turned out by regional industry, which uses local raw materials, equipment and manpower. In 1966, production of this industrial branch accounted for half the total industrial and handicraft production of the country. Three hundred and one undertakings were commissioned to produce and delivered 33% compared with 1965.

Results obtained in the improvement of the people's living standards are also closely linked to the strengthening of State trade services, which constitute the mainstay of home trade. They ensure control of almost the entire market and, in close co-ordination with agricultural co-operatives, handle the major part of agricultural commodities (foodstuffs, etc.) supplied by the co-ops

and peasant households. The total number of their shops, enterprises and services, in towns, countryside and mountain areas, has increased from 1964 to 3,875 in 1966. Turnover figures for articles of daily life and necessities have risen by 12% during the same period. The network of buyers' and sellers' co-ops, which lives has been reinforced: peak sale figures have doubled within two years. Thanks to the extension of trade activities, the market and prices have remained stable in the main and have not known any serious disturbances. On the organized, i.e. State-controlled market, price indices for 98 commodity prices for 1964 and 1965 for 1966 compared with 1965, were 99.4 and 98.7 for 1966 compared with 1965.

There are regional differences in the prices of some commodities due to weather conditions, to daily life necessities, but on the whole no sudden changes have taken place anywhere in the country. This relative stability of prices has been possible thanks to stable production, agricultural production in the first place. It also had a positive influence on the free market beneficial to the consumer and has contributed for an important part to improving the people's living standards.

In spite of destructions, the State has made great efforts aimed at making it possible for the people to "eat their fill, so as to at fight well and work hard". The State has deflected American attacks on towns and countryside, the co-operatives, handle the major part of agricultural commodities (foodstuffs, etc.) supplied by the co-ops

### TO UNDERSTAND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WAR IN SOUTH VIET NAM

Please read:

South Viet Nam Inevitable U.S. Military Defeat

by General VAN TIEN DUNG

South Viet Nam - Initial Failure of U.S. Limited War

by General VAN TIEN DUNG

South Viet Nam - Failure of U.S. Biggest Military Operation (February - April 1967)

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE

HANOI - 1967

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31 Hai Ba Trung Street, Hanoi - D. R. of Viet Nam

veritable international genocide. How aggressive, perfidious, cruel Yankee imperialism can be has been abundantly proved by events in Viet Nam. Never has the image of an octopus, extending its tentacles all over the world to suck the blood of the nations, used to describe Yankee imperialism better. As such an image proved so relevant. At the same time, the image of an octopus shown up more clearly its weaknesses, for never, at any time, has it been able to deploy so much effort against a small and poor country as it has against Viet Nam. In spite of all its material means, political machinations and economic crimes, the doom of Yankee is a foregone conclusion.

Thus in Viet Nam, American imperialism has used the whole panoply of neo-colonialism. The successive failure of all its methods and means of Washington led to resort to outright war and to unmask itself as the

VO THI THANH HA, an elite fighter of the South Viet Nam U.S. F. Logistic Department, is just eighteen. Small and simple in her black "ha ba", the olive-faced girl is overflowing with health and the vitality of her young years. She has earned the sympathy of all present at the Congress of the Department's elite fighters. Apart from the affectionate nickname "the little hard-working girl", given by the people, Thanh Ha received from the Congress another name: "the young L.A.F. bank manager".

By mid-1966 Thanh Ha was entrusted with the purchase of rice in the region located deep in the enemy's rear. The L.A.F. had no food-supply bases there and in addition, the adversary spared no effort to tighten his control particularly over rice. Commandos had been carrying out unending raids.

Thanh Ha, who had to face insurmountable difficulties at the beginning. Though she had managed to supply the money and supply council, which gave her wholehearted assistance, she had to spend her time in a forest, for fear of falling into the hands of the commandos. Weeks of hardship and privations had, however, helped her win over the people and "take root" in them. Regarded as a relative by many who offered to protect her, she could move freely, unnoticed by the enemy. The second step was to buy rice and bring it back to the liberated zone. That the people loved her, Thanh Ha had no doubt. But being free for her, every one felt that she was not tortured, even killed.

One day, back at her resistance base, she asked for

## THE YOUNG "L.A.F. BANK MANAGER"

Thanh Ha did a patient explanation work assisted by the supply council members. The number of those who accepted to do the job for her went up rapidly, all the more so as each of them became at the same time an agitator. Together with the three or four initial volunteers, who, separately, got ten or twelve pounds of rice each, ten then twenty then fifty joined in. Thus, hundreds of bags of food in succession took the road to the liberated zone.

While work was going on swimmingly, the adversary set out to herd the people into the "ha ba" and supply council, which gave her wholehearted assistance, she had to spend her time in a forest, for fear of falling into the hands of the commandos. Weeks of hardship and privations had, however, helped her win over the people and "take root" in them. Regarded as a relative by many who offered to protect her, she could move freely, unnoticed by the enemy. The second step was to buy rice and bring it back to the liberated zone. That the people loved her, Thanh Ha had no doubt. But being free for her, every one felt that she was not tortured, even killed.

One day, back at her resistance base, she asked for

money to pay for a fairly large amount of grain she had got on credit, and to prepare for the next buying drive. She was stunned when informed that the Supply Department had no cash available, and ordered to get her illegible signature.

Many had lent Thanh Ha all their meagre savings. Some had even borrowed from others on their own. How could the discharge of responsibilities in the same way? She racked her brains for a way out but it was in vain. She could not openly meet her "relatives" in the "ha ba" and explain to them the situation.

So a sort of a chain explanation-drive was then started, patiently, patiently. Many understood, fortunately, not a few, however, grumbled. Thanh Ha's labors but not least concern: who would pay if she had to be paid by the money? Her answer was not far-fetched, but very straight forward: if I get killed, my comrades will pay, if they too get killed, others will take the matter before the State. As the revolution goes on, our people won't be out of the revolution. The revolution would of course go on and

crashed into the rooms. More than 100 U.S. officers and men and many puppet officials lost their lives in this shellings. Many were killed in their beds.

A section of the big four-story building was blasted to rubble. The U.S. building and a U.S. radar station nearby were also hit and burnt.

In co-ordination with the artillery, the guerrillas broke into the houses of many puppet agents who had fled from the suburban villages to the city. In the district of Hue city. Many of these agents were quickly captured and sent to the guerrillas hanted down in various streets. In the district, the guerrillas had the big guns ceased booming when they had entered the enemy barracks, sweeping away almost all an "ignominious" platform of the puppets. Then they broke into the houses of the puppets. The puppets, then they broke into the houses of the puppets. The puppets, then they broke into the houses of the puppets.

From the building, the enemy furiously fired back. The guerrillas, however, fighters rounded the building and made a flank attack. The enemy's grenades on the enemy hiding on the ground floor, killing or wounding many of them. The remnants ran upstairs trying to put up a last-ditch resistance, but they were hit by the shells from a L.A.F. big gun. Two teams of the guerrillas went to the enemy's hideout and the entire district was also quietly wiped out.

A platoon of puppet "special forces" sent as reinforcements from Con Hen, came

force ahead, but to pay every one his dues was no easy job at a time when the war had reached such a high pitch. Though quite aware of this situation, the people here did not hesitate to lend their jewels to Thanh Ha or sell her rice on credit.

Elated by their moving assistance, Thanh Ha did not forget to put down all that she had owed them, so as to avoid eventual misunderstandings. She also took care to prepare for the next buying drive. She was stunned when informed that the Supply Department had no cash available, and ordered to get her illegible signature.

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## U.S. AERIAL ATTACKS...

(Continued from page 8)

under intense fire and lost 17 men right on the bridge. The rest fled in disorder and many fell into the river. Later a company of Battalion 4 puppet Regiment 3 stationed at the eastern gate of the city, sent in to recapture Phu Luu bridge, were also intercepted and killed. More than a platoon.

After half an hour's fighting, the L.A.F. held under control the entire sector of the city from Vi Da district to Quang Nam district, a distance of 10 kilometres long, including the 5th and 6th districts.

One hour later, thinking the L.A.F. had withdrawn, a puppet/ combat platoon of the bodies of the G.I.'s and puppet troops. U.S. planes came over the city, dropping flares over the city. Machine guns from U.S. planes sent down liberating fire now and then. The artillery of the puppets also fired at the guerrillas from their positions in Nam Giao and Quang Xuyen in the southern and southwestern sectors of the city. But the guerrillas hit hard at the enemy in Quang Xuyen post, silencing their guns. Fearing the same fate, the artillery unit in Nam Giao also ceased firing.

The puppet police cautiously moved along the Loi street towards the Huong

## Balance-Sheet...

(Continued from page 1)

Meanwhile the L.A.F. took some 2000 soldiers of Da Nang city. Storming Hoi An prison, the L.A.F. wiped out all the sentries, overran 4 blockhouses, and liberated 1,200 detainees. In a shelling of the enemy's military sub-sector and special sub-sector in the centre of the town about 5 km. from the town, the L.A.F. wiped out many machine guns, destroyed many war means and put out of action a great enemy force. The town was controlled by the L.A.F. for two hours.

The next day, the L.A.F. continued to shell the above-mentioned area of the province, causing further losses to the enemy.

In close co-ordination with the two armies of the army and Hoi An, the regional army on the same nights sent in the 3rd and 4th 31st puppet troops of Regiment 31, who were carrying out offensive tasks, destroyed 3 M.103's and brought down 3 helicopters.

### TO THE READER

We assure that there is much room for improvement in the wording of our paper. We encourage you to send us your suggestions and help us to serve you more efficiently in future.

## 800 enemy troops and officers, mostly U.S.

clans and technicians in the heart of Hue city. That thunder blow for the U.S. and its henchmen.

First, they had not expected that the L.A.F. could launch a major attack with infantry forces right in the centre of the city.

Secondly, they had not expected that the L.A.F. could take up positions right in the city and penetrate so thick a zone during attacks simultaneously from many directions.

Thirdly, they had not expected that after the attack, the L.A.F. could take up positions right in the city to deal them other blows.

Lastly, the U.S. aggressors had expected that such a devastating blow could be delivered right in a place where they were so "secure" in the First Army Corps area.

## SOUTH VIETNAM

End July —  
Beginning August

# L.A.F. NEW VICTORIES

**A**CCORDING to Western reports, on the afternoon of August 7, the L.A.F. intercepted the G.I.s of U.S. Light Brigade 196 hehilled 11 km north of Saigon.

On August 8, *Remier* reported that 15 choppers had been downed or damaged. General John Freund, commanding the brigade had a leg broken.

**O**N early morning of August 2, 1967, the L.A.F. simultaneously stormed the U.S. naval base and petroleum tank farm in Nha Be lying along the Nha Be River, 3 km from each other and from 9 to 12 km southeast of Saigon.

The American spokesman in Saigon admitted that 2 petrol storage tanks were hit and blown up, many patrol boats, minesweepers damag-

ed, 1 F-100 jet fighter and 1 chopper coming to the rescue downed and 29 G.I.s "wounded".

Violent fire from these 2 million-litres petrol tanks drove 1 U.S. battalion stationed nearby to another place.

Three days later (August 5) this U.S. naval base was again mortar shelled by the L.A.F.

**I**N the North of Highway 9 (Quang Tri province) on July 20, 1 U.S. marine battalion of Regiment 9, moving from Con Tien to the north was violently intercepted by the L.A.F., according to G.P.X.

First reports said that this battalion was badly mauled. Over 400 G.I.s were killed or wounded (including 1 company put out of action), 3 tanks were destroyed on the spot.

■ **Attack on U.S. Naval Base and Petroleum Tank Farm in Nha Be, 12 km South-East of Saigon (August 2): 2 Million Litres of Petrol and 1 U.S. Ship Burnt.**

■ **Wiping Out of 400 U.S. Marines North of Quang Tri (July 29)**

■ **Annihilation of 300 G.I.s 80 km South-East of My Tho Town (from July 28 to 30).**

■ **12 U.S. Vessels Sunk or Damaged Near Saigon (July 17 and 18).**

another damaged, 6 aircraft set on fire (including 2 jets, 3 choppers and 1 L-19 reconnaissance plane).

Also North of this province, within 4 days ending July 24, the L.A.F. killed or wounded over 300 U.S. and puppet troops operating on the

road from Ba Doc to Le Mon.

The U.S. and puppet troops on July 26 conducted an operation to rescue the units besieged by the L.A.F. in an area along Highway 4, some 80 km from My Tho according to G.P.X.

Fallen into a battlefield prepared by the L.A.F., over 300 enemy troops were wiped out only in three days ending July 30.

On the night of July 30, in a 30 minutes surprise attack, the L.A.F. wiped out over 200 G.I.s and seized over 100 firearms of various types.

On the nights of July 22 and 23, the L.A.F. simultaneously shelled the U.S. base in Binh Duc, 1 military training center, Vinh Kim military

sub-sector and the encampment of 1 civil guard company, killing or wounding 300 soldiers (80 of whom were G.I.s) destroying and damaging 9 military trucks (including 6 M.113 armoured troop carriers).

On July 24 and 25, 2 more enemy vessels were sunk in My Tho River and Chao Gao canal; 80 Yanks and 1 puppet platoon were knocked out.

Harassing communication lines, the L.A.F. also sank 10 enemy vessels and damaged 2 others on Western Vam Co River on July 17 and 18.

On July 18, 10 enemy naval craft were sent to the bottom, including 4 small gun boats and 1 armoured vessel some 33 km south-east of Saigon.

L.A.F. fighters attacking an enemy base



in front of the enemy position.

With the devoted assistance of the people, the L.A.F. fighters divided into several prongs, quickly crossed the dense defence system of the enemy and secretly moved into position in the city.

An explosion rent the air signalling the beginning of the attack. The transformer at Dap Da was blown up, plunging two main quarters in the heart of the city into

des and bombs and the rattling of submachine guns, the frightened enemy officers fell down before they had time to realize what had happened.

In the meantime, the second shock team, after striking a devastating blow at the enemy at Dap Da, assumed a position of the puppet officers at the army club and, in co-ordination with Thai's team, completely wiped out the enemy in this sector. At a signal of the shock teams, the L.A.F. engineer troops dashed forward and blew up the Huong River stronghold with explosive charges. The three-storey building rocked and collapsed amid earth-shaking blasts. All the adverse troops inside were either killed by the explosives or

also demolished. None of the 400 odd-enemies could escape. 45 cars were smashed and 100 trucks were destroyed. Another column of the L.A.F. rushed to the riverside and attacked the U.S. military wharf northeast of Trang Tien bridge. A landing craft was sunk; 16 enemies including 4 U.S. colored were killed. The cargo boats loaded with ammunition anchored nearby hurried off. At the end of Trang Tien bridge was also blown up by artillery shells and all its occupants buried alive.

Simultaneously with these stormy attacks, in Duy Tan street the L.A.F. big guns fired the bullets of the American "advisers" in Thuan Hoa position, the H.Q. of the puppet military sub-sector and the puppet police H.Q. The shells pierced the concrete roofs and walls and

(Continued page 7)

**H**UE city was once baptized "Imperial City" by foreigners for its many old historical and cultural monuments of the feudal regime. Since the U.S. aggressor troops came, there have sprung up in all parts of the city a host of strongholds and army barracks, military storages and river installations.

The Trang Tien-Dap Da-An Cu triangle on the right bank of the Huong (Perfume) River is the most vital military sector for the enemy because there lie most of the nerve centre of the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen in Hue.

Military H.Q.s, army barracks and posts of the U.S. and the puppets, command posts, police stations, security and intelligence offices of the puppets, information and logistic centres and military wharves of the U.S., thickly studied this small area.

Following L.A.F. force attacks in Quang Tri-Thua Thien against enemy forces at La Vang, Tu Ha and Long Tho, especially the recent L.A.F. assaults that ripped through their northern and southern defence perimeter around Hue, the U.S. and its henchmen doubled the garrison in the town, increased patrols, set up more posts,

reinforced both the outer and inner defence perimeters and mounted a very strict guard. In addition to U.S. and Pak Jung Hi troops on permanent sentry duty, a company of puppet combat police patrols the city throughout the night.

Every hour in the night from four to six armoured cars rumble along the main thoroughfares near the Trang Tien bridge. American and puppet soldiers are also posted at all crossings and roads leading into the main sectors. On Saturday and Sunday evenings when U.S. officers return to Hue for recreation, security measures are all the more stringent. Feeling not secure enough behind the multi-row wire entanglements around their positions, the U.S. officers also commit puppet police to round-the-clock patrol duty along the streets and mountain guard at all leap-posts. Recently, the U.S. and its

henchmen set a night curfew, fenced off all the city's gates and other main entrances to the city. On U.S. orders, the puppets had all the boats in the city concentrated and tied together by iron chains to "guard against all contingencies."

**O**NE day, the U.S. staged the farce of "victory celebrations" after bloody operations against the civilian population in the northern part of the demilitarized zone. The day before the U.S. officers had returned in great numbers to Hue from positions along Highway 9 and the Phu Long barrier. The Huong River position was packed with G.I.s. Puppet army officers had also been called back to attend the "victory celebrations". Many U.S. and puppet officers had come from Saigon. Military vehicles stood in thick rows

complete darkness. L.A.F. recoilless guns, mortars and machineguns of various calibres pounded the enemy positions. Gunfire erupted all over the sector from the centre of the city to the southeastern suburbs, from Vi Da district to Trang Tien bridge, including the 6th district.

In the sector south of Dap Da, the first rounds of the L.A.F. recoilless guns put out of action a platoon of puppet guards. The L.A.F. then directed their fire to the bullets of the American and puppet officers. Under cover of the artillery, Thai, a model fighter of the L.A.F. in Hue, led a shock team against the Huong River military position, instantly wiping out two platoons of Pak Jung Hi mercenaries. The shock groups then fanned out into the buildings, attacking the officers from room to room. In the bursts of hand grena-